

ing to the assessment roll of the preceding year, and the sum so voted shall be levied and collected in the same manner as for other township expenses.

Sec. 38. Chapter twenty-five of the Revised Statutes of 1845, also act eighty-eight, entitled an act to amend chapter twenty-five of the Revised Statutes of 1846, relative to laying out and discontinuing highways approved March eighteenth, 1848; also act seventy-two entitled an act to repeal chapter twenty-five of the Revised Statutes of 1848 approved March fifteenth, 1848, be, and the same are hereby repealed. And all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of act, except acts of incorporation of cities and villages are hereby repealed.

Approved February 3, 1858.

## The True Northerner

T. R. HARRISON,  
S. H. BLACKMAN, Editors.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

### PAW PAW.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1858.

"X."

Subscribers receiving their papers with the above mark placed opposite their names, will know that the time for which they subscribed has expired.

Mr. C. P. SWEET is authorized to receive subscriptions, and contract for advertising, for this paper.

#### The Latest 'Democratic' Infamy.

We give in another column the majority bill of the Committee of Conference for the admission of Kansas. All our readers will of course, give it an attentive perusal; every voter in Michigan ought to read and understand it. It is the *climax* of all the swindles and outrages, attempted or perpetrated, in the history of the Kansas question. For all other outrages, official and otherwise, the semblance or pretext of authority, law, order, precedent or necessity, has been set up. But this scheme of English, eclipses them all, in being an original thing, adopted and put forward as the deliberate, matured project of the Democratic National Administration and its Party, as represented in the President, the executive Offices, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States. And, 'What is it?' Simply and briefly this: A LAW TO COERCE AND BRIBE THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS TO ADOPT THE Lecompton Constitution—nothing less. Fraudulent voting, ballot-box stuffing, Oxford and Johnston county voting or Calhoun's candle-box-burial of the territorial election returns under a wood-pile, are insignificant affairs, compared with this. They were secret rascalities, surreptitiously perpetrated; the sneaking acts of mean little villains, directed by others in the background to effect a purpose. But this English scheme, this Democratic Conference Committee's proposition, is the concerted, bold, determined plan of the Hands and Councils of the Democratic Party of the Nation. Like the dernier resort of a desperate man or gang of men, often defeated or frustrated in the wicked purposes and pursuits, and driven to the last extremity—as the Democratic Party and the National Administration have been in everything, thus far, pertaining to the Kansas question—that administration and Party now offer to the People of Kansas a bribe to come into the Union, and a Penalty if they will not accept the Bribe. If they accept the Bribe, then they come into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution, although THE Lecompton CONSTITUTION IS NOT TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE AT ALL. If they DO NOT accept the Bribe, then they are to be deprived of the most useful land grants, and to be kept out of the Union until the Administration officials see fit to make a census which will give them the necessary population to entitle them to a member of Congress. In other words, if they accept the Ordinance they may come into the Union as a Slave State under Lecompton with their present population of 40 to 50,000; but, if they will not accept the Ordinance and are determined to have a Free State, then they must wait till they have 93,310, or until such time as "a legal census" shall exhibit a population equal to the ratio required for a member of Congress, which will probably be 115,000 or more after 1863. And as Mr. Buchanan's U. S. Marshal is to take the census, and as, by precedent, *take and make* are synonymous terms in the census-making business, it is palpable as he gives Mr. Buchanan the power to keep Kansas out of the Union during his administration, if the people refuse Lecompton! This is the concentrated rascality now proposed by the 'democracy.' It is infinitely more unprincipled and despicable than Lecompton; yet, as was apprehended, this consummate piece of villainy, very naturally, meets the cordial approval and endorsement of the *Detroit Free Press* and such-like 'democrats,' whose morbid morality could not be satisfied with Lecompton, but required something blacker, deeper, deeper in corruption and National dishonor, to satisfy their blunted senses, of party fealty and party usage, to entitle it to their support.—*Det. Trib.*

**SEVEN LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN NEW YORK.**—At a recent meeting of the New York Historical Society, Dr. Bacon read a paper on the languages spoken in New York. He said that eighty languages are used in business and social intercourse among the inhabitants of that city, and asserted that more languages are spoken there than in any other city of the world.

The Washington correspondent of the *Detroit Tribune*, speaking of the country, writes as follows:

"In business matters we can discern land. The factories of New England are coming into full activity. The trade in domestic manufactures was never more active in New York than it is now. The country has been stagnant as to production for six months. Stocks have been much reduced in consequence. We may look for much activity in business for the next year. Upon the whole, the comparative suspension of the foreign trade has been a benefit. We have been paying debts, and have ceased to contract new ones. We have learned another lesson in self-dependence. As soon as the Africanization of the Territories shall have been effectually guarded against, we may expect some well-founded legislation on the tariff which will preclude the recurrence of such disasters as that of last year by discouraging indulgence in foreign luxuries. There are few calamities more immediately injurious to a nation than an excessive activity in trade. In fact, so far as our material prosperity is concerned, if a wall of fire separated us from Europe, it would be the better for us.

The reaction from the suffering of the last half year ought at least to provide safeguards for the future. Its first lesson is to the farmers. They derive no advantage from high prices. Speculation cannot benefit them. Low and stable prices for their produce are better than those spasmodic expansions and collapses which make up the history of prices for the last twelve years. Habits of regularity as well as industry are essential to their prosperity and the preservation of their moral tone. They are the foundation of society and the pillars of the structure. Owning the land, they are the richest class in the country, and ultimately, its government must repose upon them.

I trust the next great lesson of the revolution, though it may appear a traisin to state it, will be long remembered. This is the necessity of a rigid punishment of financial swindlers, not only by legal penalties, but by social prescription. There can be no doubt that society has been demoralized by tolerated dishonesty.

#### Mr. Buchanan becomes a God-send.

A contemporary thinks that James Buchanan is a god-send, as he will bring the American people to repentance—the first step in the road that leads to heaven.—This idea reminds us of another: In a certain village in Ohio, there resided a family consisting of an old man named Beaver, and his four sons, all of whom were "hard pets," and who had often laughed to scorn the advice and entreaties of a pious though eccentric minister, who resided in the same town. It happened that one of the boys was bitten by a rattlesnake and expected to die, when the minister was sent for in great haste. On his arrival he found the young man very penitent and anxious to be prayed with. The minister calling on the family, knelt down and prayed in this wise:—"Oh Lord, we thank thee for rattlesnakes; we thank thee because a rattlesnake has bit Jim. We pray thee to send one to bite John; send one to bite Bill; send one to bite Sam; and, O Lord, send the biggest kind of a one to bite the old man; for nothing but rattlesnakes will bring the Beaver family to repentance!"

Mr. Buchanan is the political rattlesnake, which an Allwise Providence has placed in the Executive Chair to bite the citizens of his country into rebellion to Presidential dictation and official corruption. "Oh Lord, we thank thee for sending that rattlesnake—we thank thee that he has bit Douglas, and Walker, and Wise, and Bell, and Crittenden, and Stanton. Let him bite our near neighbor, the representative from Albany, even Erasmus, the dealer in hardware. Let him bite 'Sam,' and give him a back-bone to those who once worshipped in the midst of dark Ignorance—and, O Lord, we ask thee as a special act of grace, that he may bite the old man of Binghampton and his son-in-law, Courtney, of this city. For nothing but such a bite can save them from political death and everlasting reprobation.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

**AN OLD STORY WITH A NEW APPLICATION.**—A story is told of a negro who had a great desire to be converted under the preaching of Whitfield. Not being acquainted with the physiognomy of that eminent divine, his question, whenever he heard a discourse, "Who dat preaching dese?" was often repeated. On one such occasion, in reply to his inevitable question, Sambo was answered by a person who understood his wish, "That's Whitfield." Sambo's opportunity had arrived; and, in the midst of his excitement, he rolled himself about in a manner he thought befitting the great occasion. A day or two afterwards he learned to his intense astonishment, that Whitfield had not preached at that time—was not even in that part of the country; and his chagrin found sorrowful expression: "Den I-ee rolled in do dirt all for ruffin'!" So with poor Buchanan in his Kansas business; he has rolled in the dirt thus far for nothing.—*N. Y. Post.*

**THE MONEY MARKET.**—The money market in the N. Y. money market is now more strongly marked than ever. The *Post* of Thursday says: "The banks find the opportunities for investment decreasing, rather than increasing, the brokers being tendered money at four per cent. at two and four months. The security, of course, must be first-class, with a good margin. We also notice large offerings on bond and mortgage, and an increased disposition to speculate in real estate." Business is looking up. At the Clearing House the exchanges appear a little more like old times. The aggregate is not much larger, but is made up of more items, showing a rather more active movement in business.

#### Hindoo Character.

An Englishman, writing from India, on the subject of the present war in that country thus describes the Hindoo:—

Many of these persons are apt to suppose that the only difference between a Pagan and Christian is, that the one goes to the idol temple and the other to the church, and that, apart from this, the one is equal to the other. If such persons were to come here they would find themselves sadly mistaken. Many of the Hindoos are tall, powerful built men, often taller than Europeans, and from being born in the country, more able to support the extreme heat of the climate, and yet in no kind of physical exercise are ten Hindoos more than one Englishman; and often it requires more than forty or fifty natives to do the same work as an Englishman. This is true of almost every kind of labor, from the rudest to the most skillful kind. I have had hundreds of them under me as carpenters, blacksmiths, sawyers, laborers, and in the office as clerks, writers, etc., and in every kind of business I find them the same unskilled and worthless people for every work requiring either bodily or mental exertion. I could fill a volume with facts that come daily and hourly under my notice, to prove that this statement is not over the truth. They are by no means destitute of ingenuity and mechanical skill; but a carpenter will always take four weeks to make a door; a bricklayer will seldom lay above one hundred and forty bricks a day, an excavator will never take out more than one cubic yard of soft earth in ten hours, and so on for all the rest. If they travel, they seldom go more than ten miles in one day. If a clerk writes a letter he takes a whole day to do what an English schoolboy would do better in one hour; and for domestic servants, I now keep twenty-two of them, and two English girls would do more work and keep the house in much better order, than them all. They are far worse than children.

#### The New Kansas Constitution.

We received yesterday evening from the office of the *Quindaro Chindooan*, two copies of the new Kansas Constitution. The document is too long for publication in our columns to day, but we shall hereafter present some of its most important sections. Meanwhile we state a few of the most prominent points of interest to be found in the instrument.

The 'ordinance' provides for the application of the public lands to be received from Congress for railroad purposes to the construction of four lines of railroads—one across north Kansas, westwardly; one across central Kansas, westwardly; one across south Kansas, westwardly; and one across the State from north to south. The termini of these roads is left to be determined in the future. A liberal portion of the public lands is applied to the creation of a common school fund. The bill of rights is fully up to high-water mark, copied in many parts from the old Virginia bill of rights of 1776.

Slavery is stricken down at a single blow. The right of trial by jury is rendered inviolate in all cases whatsoever. No man can be deprived of his liberty or property without the judgement of his peers. Women are afforded equal rights with men in regard to property, and in the control and protection of their children. A homestead of 160 acres is provided for each family. Schools are to be free to every child in the State. The single district system is to be adopted for members of the general assembly. The first legislature is to submit the question of a location of the capital to the people, and is also to provide by law for the submission of the question of universal suffrage to a vote of the people; meanwhile the right of suffrage, as provided by the laws of the territory, is to be exercised by male citizens of the United States over the age of twenty-one years.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

**INTERESTING TO WIDOWS.**—The *Macdonald*, *Telegraph* thus refers to a decision made by the Supreme Court of Georgia, now in session in that city. "A case of some interest to the ladies was decided on Friday morning last. —Savage of Dougherty county, died, leaving a will which devised his property to his wife, but, in the event of her marriage to go to his children, thus cutting off the wife without a shilling. Gen. Morgan, the counsel for the widow, argued the case with great ability, and contended that this provision in the will, being in restraint of marriage, was contrary to the policy of our law, and illegal; but the court held that a man had a right to leave his property to his wife during her widowhood, and cut her off if she married—and that the Savage will was legal."

#### FROM THE PACIFIC SIDE.—The California papers say:

A rumor from San Bernardino states that 840 dissatisfied Mormons, including women and children, are on their way from Salt Lake to Los Angeles. Other rumors state that the emigrants from San Bernardino have settled at Beaver Creek, 200 miles south of Salt Lake City; that there is great suffering among the people in all parts of the Territory for want of the comforts of life; and there is still more suffering among the United States troops for want of shelter and fire, and on account of dissensions among themselves. We have, however, no news from the soldiers save such as comes through *The Desert News* or Mormon rumors. Our latest trustworthy information from Col. Johnston is by way of New York.

**THREE THINGS A MAN NEVER GETS TIRED OF LOOKING AT.**—The sky—the sea—and women's faces.—*Our society Contributor.*

And Why?—Because they are never for two days together alike.—*Our satirical Contributor.*—*Punch.*

#### WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

Special dispatch to the N. Y. Times.

The Conference Committee meets to-morrow, and will adopt a plan for submitting the land ordinance to the popular vote, instead of the Constitution. The subject will be called up in the House to-morrow.

Ten Douglas Democrats go with the Lecomptonists. Quitman has paroled Hill, Tripp and Zollicoffer, South Americans, oppose the new plans. The relative vote will be—Lecompton, 120; Anti-Lecompton, 113, to be diminished by pairs.

On the Conference Kansas propositions the people are to vote. If they are accepted, Kansas is admitted; if rejected, the Constitution is rejected also. Under them Kansas would get five million acres of land. Under the ordinance it has been officially ascertained that she would get over seventeen millions. The propositions are the same as in the Minnesota bill of Douglas, and the amount of land granted is similar to what has been given to other new States.

An order has just been issued from the Ordnance Office for four thousand Colt's revolvers, sixteen hundred to be delivered immediately.

The Democratic members of the Committee are having a long conference this evening, making up an estimate of the vote on the English proposition, so as to decide on the character of the report to-morrow. Haskin will vote against it. The Committee are puzzled to know how Clark will vote. At nine o'clock he had come to no conclusion, and a member of the Committee was informed that he would probably not until very late. The probability is that he is in favor of a final agreement.

Sickles returned this morning, and Garnet pairs off with an Opposition member—a gain of two votes to the English plan, as Garnet would be in the Opposition. Great anxiety is felt for the result.

From the New York Herald.

Washington, April 22.

Yesterday the prospect looked brighter for the adoption by Congress of the plan of settlement of the Kansas difficulty as understood to be matured by the Committee of Conference. To day its adoption amounts almost to a certainty. The extreme Southern men who talked opposition at first have not been able, after the most intense scrutiny and torture of that instrument called the Kansas Constitution, to discover any difference between twined and twined.

The only Southern man who may vote against the plan of the committee is Gen. Quitman; and it is even questionable now if he may not abstain from voting at all. It is believed there will be a majority of four to five in the House in favor of the bill as it will be reported by the committee.

From the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

Mr. English's plan in no manner or form submits the Lecompton Constitution to a popular vote, as stated in THE TRIBE and elsewhere. Messrs. Green, Stephens and Hunter would never have agreed to such a concession, the scheme was contrived by their manipulation in part. It presents a proposition of Congress tendering the land grant to a vote, making the admission of Kansas under Lecompton contingent on its acceptance or rejection—nothing more.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

The Senate made the Kansas report the special order for Monday and adjourned. Late on Thursday night, through the exertions of Messrs. Douglas & Haskin, a caucus was held which determined yesterday's vote on English's proposition.

Eight Anti-Lecomptonists went over to the Administration. The Republicans gained Messrs. Maynard, Hill and Tripp, South Americans, Denham, Shorter and Quitman, Democrats.

After the postponement, the bill was paroled from the Speaker's desk, and given to Senator Green.

The *Tribune* correspondent gives the following as the facts in this case, Mr. English was in the Senate when Mr. Green's movement was made, and seeing the dilemma that Senator was placed in, by Steward's objection, he went immediately over to the House and procured the bill from one of the clerks who had it in charge, saying he wanted to examine it. Mr. Allen, the clerk, came in afterwards, and learning the circumstances, he feared some trap, and started for the Senate. When meeting Mr. Harris, he related the facts, which were communicated to Mr. Broderick and through him to the Senate.

The *Tribune's* correspondent also reports a scene in the House between the two members from Georgia, Messrs. Hill and Gartrell. After Mr. Tripp, also from Georgia, explained his reasons for a postponement, Mr. Hill wished to make a similar explanation, but Gartrell objected. "Who objects?" inquired Hill. "I object," replied Gartrell, turning his head in a haughty manner. "Where is your graveyard?" exclaimed Hill rushing towards Gartrell with great fury. He was intercepted, however, and Gartrell merely replied, "We will talk of graveyards elsewhere." The Speaker called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to conduct Hill to his seat, and order was soon restored.

Washington, April 23.

SENATE.—The Senate took no action on the deficiency bill.

Mr. Green made a report from the conference committee on Kansas. At one o'clock, the motion of Mr. English, the committee rose, when he made a report from the committee of conference on the Kansas bill. It is signed by English and Stephens, on the part of the House, and by Green and Hunter on the part of the Senate. Steward and Howard

dissent. The report was read. The majority report provides for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, dependant on the acceptance of the ordinance submitted. If rejected, a provision is made for the formation of a new constitution.

Mr. English asked that the report be printed, and that a further consideration of the subject be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Howard suggested a postponement to Thursday of next week, and stated reasons therefor.

Mr. Hill moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until the second Monday in May. Agreed to—108 to 105.

Pending a motion to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion on the table, the House adjourned.

The Democratic Senators have unanimously determined to sustain the report of the Committee of Conference on Kansas, with the exception of Messrs. Douglas, Stuart and Broderick, who are still inclined against the measure.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

**ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.**

Halifax, April 23.

The Canada has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 10th.

Provisions and breadstuffs quiet.

The Canada brings £41,700 in specie. The Grand Jury in London had indicted Bonard, Alsey, and others, for felony in attempting to kill the Emperor of France.

Some English filibusters established themselves for a time on one of the Spice Islands, fortified a village and levied contributions.

On the approach of the Dutch troops, they left.

The London *Times* city article hopes that the projected abolition by the banks of N. Y. of allowing interests on current deposits, will give additional impulse to the consideration of the point in England. It was expected that the invitation would be issued for the Indian loan on the day the Indian sailed—four per cent debentures redeemable in seven years. The first amount to be raised would be £5,000,000.

Large policies of insurance were said to have been offered in England for the dispatch of specie to New York.

A serious misunderstanding is reported between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon.

The latest news from Lucknow is to the morning of March 15th, when nearly all the city was in possession of the British—few rebels remaining in it.

Gen. Outram having turned the enemy's line of works in the canal. The Mutineers were stormed by Sir Edward Lugard and the line of works seized on the 6th.

Bank House was also occupied on the 11th. Jungbhoovard moved into line in the 60th regiment, supported by the 42nd and stormed the Begum's palace.

The British loss was less than 100 killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was 500. Gen. Outram, on the north side of the Goomtee, seized on the Storm bridge and cut up 500 men of the enemy on the same day. The buildings in advance of the Begum's Palace were occupied. On the 14th the Inama Barracks was stormed. The Goorkhas assisted. The Kalceerabab was entered, and after a fight lasting all day, was solidly occupied and 24 guns taken. Gen. Outram then crossed the iron bridge and opened a fire on the flying enemy. The enemy rushed by the artillery on the 10th from the city in great numbers. Two columns of cavalry and artillery were sent out after them.

Sir Hugh Ross, with the 2d brigade of the Central India field force, was moving on Shasie.

The rebellious districts of Shahpood, had been annexed to the British territory by Sir Robert Hamilton.

The first brigade is besieged at Thandere.

The fugitives from Lucknow were mainly for Rohilund.

There was a panic in Calcutta on the evening of the 3d of March. The President of the Council called on the volunteers, and placed cannon on the bridges. Information had been received that the barrack of poor Sepoys, who were to relieve the fort garrison, were to that arms and attack the city. All, however, passed off quietly.

The Arabs in the vicinity of Adm had stopped up the roads and intercepted the supplies on the way to the fort. The Commander of the garrison attacked them on the 15th of March—20 or 30 of the enemy are said to have been killed, without a casualty to the British. The roads however again interrupted, and the Arabs assembled in larger numbers than before, but it was reported that another successful sortie had been made, the Arabs submitting, and that they were on a friendly footing.

**CHINA.**—Hong Kong dates are to February 27th. The braves were mustering in large numbers around Canton, determined on an attempt to retake the city.

The representatives of the allied powers were preparing for their departure northward, but it is said visiting Peking is given up.

The Indefatigable, with Yeh as a prisoner arrived at Singapore the first of March.

Despatches are said to have reached Paris from Canton, demanding reinforcements as the Chinese showed no disposition to negotiate for peace.

Geo. W. Stovell, formerly a Baptist minister, was executed at New Orleans, on the 7th, for the murder of Mary Ray Durand.

Wonder if our Slavocratic presses will not pass him round as a Black Republican hypocrite?

#### New Advertisements.

### Attention, Architects!

**SEALED PROPOSALS**, will be received by the Commissioners of Highways of the Township of Lafayette, in the county of Van Buren and State of Michigan, at the office of the Township Clerk in said Township, from now until the first day of June next, for the construction of one ABUTMENT, and for furnishing the necessary materials for the same, at the west end of the Bridge across the Paw Paw river, near to the Phoenix Mills, so-called, in said Township. Said Abutment to be constructed of Stone—the dimensions, workmanship and style of which, is heretofore, particularly set forth, to wit:

The dimension of said Abutment to be Thirty-four feet in length; and Five feet thick at the bottom, tapered equally on both sides to Two feet at the top of the wall. The whole to be laid out and well pointed on the face with water-lime, and grouted with water-lime and gravel up to the height of Five feet from the bottom; and the balance of the wall to be laid in common quick-lime mortar. The foundation under wall and slatted with White-oak Plank, three inches thick, running up and down the stream, well bedded or laid on the soil, and one foot and four inches below the average depth of the river bed—across these are to laid Plank of the same kind and thickness, Five feet long, and well spiked down with 40d Nails. Also, to construct Two wings, one upon each end of the said wall, of the same material and laid in the same style, workmanship and finish, with a like foundation, and containing at the same depth. Each of the said wings to be seven feet in length, measured from the face of the wall; seven feet thick at the bottom, and inclined to two feet at the top; and carried out under the wall to the same height as the main wall, and slatted downward eighteen inches, on the top surface toward the west end. Also to furnish and put on Bond timbers of White-oak, two feet wide and two inches thick, running the whole length of the main wall and of the wings.

Good and sufficient security, in double the amount of the cost of the above work, will be required that the same shall be done in a good, substantial and workmanlike manner, and within the time specified in the contract. The time for completing the said work will be specified and agreed upon at the time of letting the above job.

Dated Lafayette, Mich., April 23rd, 1858.

SYLVESTER M. BROWN, Commissioners.

LOYAL CRANK, Commissioners.

159-5w. ROBERT ORR, Commissioners.

#### PROBATE NOTICE.

**STATE OF MICHIGAN**—County of Van Buren—ss.—In the matter of the Estate of Marcus Harrison, deceased.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said estate and all others interested to appear at the Probate office, for the county of Van Buren, on the first Monday in October next and prove their said claims before the Judge thereof, and that six months from this date are allowed for the creditors to present their claims.

Pay here, April 24th, 1858.

A. W. NASH, Judge of Probate.

159-4w.

#### PROBATE ORDER.

**STATE OF MICHIGAN**—County of Van Buren—ss.—Whereas Rodney Hinkley, administrator of the Estate of Betsey Buys, deceased, has presented an account of his administration for allowance.

Thereupon it is ordered that said matter be heard at the Probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, on the seventeenth day of May next at ten o'clock A. M.—All persons interested will take due notice and appear if they see cause.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of April, A. D. 1858.

A. W. NASH, Judge of Probate.

159-3in.

#### Warehouse Sale.

ON Saturday, April 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M. I will sell at the M. C. R. R. Freight House in Detroit, 1 Buggy, consigned to H. W. Harrison, Dealer, according to Law, in said cases made and provided, unless previously called for, and charges paid. The above property having remained on hand three months and more.

Detroit, March 30th, 1858.

155-1w. CARLTON WHEELER, Freight Agent.

The above sale is hereby postponed, until the 8th day of May, 1858, at the same hour and place.

Detroit, April 24th, 1858.

159-2w. CARLTON WHEELER, Freight Agent.

#### J. L. CHASE.

Commission Merchant, and Dealer in all kinds of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Groceries, &c. &c. All of which will be sold to suit customers.

Lewiston, Michigan.

159-7.

#### THE SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.

The following is taken from the South Bend (Ind.) *Register*, of Sept. 4, 1857. Hon. Schuyler Colfax, M. C., editor:

"We rarely allude to Patent Medicines editorially, leaving them to speak for themselves in our advertising columns; but it is only sheer justice to say that Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies are performing some extraordinary cures in Northern and Central Indiana, and really seem to be worthy of trial by the afflicted. We have noticed in our Indiana exchanges alone, accounts of three or four remarkable cures effected by them within the past month, certified to by persons with whom we are well acquainted. And we select from them the following, because the signature will be well known to all our old citizens. Morris Morris is one of the most valued and widely known residents of Indianapolis, was for many years State Auditor, and enjoys the highest confidence of all who know him. He has just voluntarily published the annexed certificate in the Indianapolis *Journal*.—See Advertisement.

The footings of the Tenth Judicial District show, even beyond the civil of a slaveocrat, that Woodworth the Republican candidate is elected by a nearly two to one vote over Moore, the border ruffian.

The returns include all votes in the District within 25 or 30, and are as follows:

W. F. Woodworth, 614 Republican.  
John Moore, 343 Democrat.  
J. W. Longyear, 25 not known.  
H. C. Ashmun, 11

Notwithstanding the premature crowing of the *Detroit Free Press* and its servile echoes, another glorious victory has crowned the Republican cause. The people don't like Dred Scott Decisions. Wonder if 'Van' will hear from that district?

John Calhoun, of Lecompton notoriety, was one of the prominent characters about the Illinois Democratic State Convention, on the 21st.